

## END NOT FAR AWAY

UNLESS THE TALK WORKS START UP AGAIN SUDDENLY.

Senate Establishes the Session's Record for Rapid Work, Clearing up Fifty-six Pages of the Tariff Bill—Wool and Silk Schedules Jumped Over and the Rest of the Bill Completed—Decides Wool and Silk, There Remains Tobacco, Reciprocity, Internal Revenue and Isolated Paragraphs—Day's Nominations.

Washington, June 21.—The senate today made gigantic progress on the tariff bill, clearing up fifty-six pages, and establishing a record for progress during this tariff debate. The last two schedules of the dutiable list, covering paper and manufactured sundries, were completed, with the exception of the paragraphs on hides, gloves, coal and some lesser articles, which went over. This advanced the senate to the free list, which was taken up at 2 p. m., and completed in three hours. Early in the day the wool and silk schedules went over, with an agreement that wool would be taken up tomorrow. After that the tobacco schedule, the reciprocity provisions and the internal revenue portions of the bill, as well as the many isolated paragraphs passed over, remain to be considered. The progress today was marked, however, that for the first time there was a feeling that the end was not far off.

There was little debate today, the main topic of discussion being matches and fuses. On the latter item, an amendment by Mr. Pettigrew reducing the rate to 10 per cent came within one vote of passing, against the protest of the finance committee, the vote being 41, 24 to 24. While the free list was under consideration, Mr. Bacon (Ga.) gave a notice of an amendment placing cotton ties on the free list, and Mr. McLaughlin (S. C.) gave notice of another amendment taking raw cotton from the free list, thus completing the action heretofore taken of placing a duty of 20 per cent on cotton.

The following changes were made in the bill as reported to the senate, on motion of Mr. Allison:

Paragraph 332 was amended so as to read: Printing paper, sized, unlined or ruled, suitable only for books and newspapers, 15 per cent ad valorem, provided that no such paper shall pay a less rate of duty than 3-10 of one cent per pound.

In paragraph 332, relating to papers known as copying papers, etc., a new committee amendment was inserted, including "bibulous paper." The rate of the committee amendment on these papers weighing six pounds and not over ten pounds to the pound, was changed from 4 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem, to 5 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem.

On paragraph 335, relating to envelopes, a new committee provision was added, as follows: "If made from tissue parchment paper, 30 per cent ad valorem."

A new committee paragraph was added providing: "Photograph, autograph and scrap albums, 35 per cent ad valorem."

In schedule N (undried), a new paragraph was added, providing duties on trouser buckles, varying from 5 cents to 16 cents per hundred, according to grade, and a uniform ad valorem duty of 15 per cent.

In the paragraph on buttons of various kinds, the clause referring to buttons of bone was added to include "steel trouser buttons" at 1-4 cent per line per gross.

The paragraph on corsets was abandoned, making corsets over 34 inch in diameter 15 cents per pound, 3-4 inch and less in diameter 25 cents per pound.

Matches moved something of a contest. Mr. Allison moved to disavow to the committee amendment of 20 per cent ad valorem, and to agree to the house rates, with changes making the rate 8 cents per gross boxes, in place of 10 cents, and 8-4 cent per 1,000 when imported in bulk, in place of 1 cent.

Mr. Vest and Mr. Gray opposed the rates, the latter stating that the business was enormously profitable.

Mr. Allison explained that the change from ad valorem to specific was made on the recommendation of treasury experts and at rates which in part offset the advance on the raw materials, including lumber. Mr. Allison's proposals were agreed to.

DEBATE ON MINERS' FUSE.

Mr. Pettigrew moved to add a clause fixing the rate on safety fuse at 10 per cent. He said that these fuses were used in mining operations and that the article was controlled by a trust. He submitted letters and statements showing the extent of the alleged fuse trust.

Mr. Wilson (Wash.) remarked that the mining company and not the miner paid for the fuse.

Mr. Pettigrew added that thousands of miners in the mountains were compelled to buy their own fuses.

Mr. Teller (Col.) supported Mr. Pettigrew's contention, saying that a large amount of the supply of fuses in the silver and gold, was in the hands of a few individuals. He felt that the committee had not acted from the individuals, but only from the trust, if any evidence had been presented. Mr. Teller said the mining industry was willing to bear its just share as a means of protecting American

## THE BAREFOOT CURE.

Logic of the Fact.

Looking for the reason why people are benefited by the Fr. Knapp practice of barefoot walking in wet grass, it will be remembered by Electricians that little untold currents of electricity are continually passing to and fro between the body of animals and the earth, (the great field of negative electricity.) The free passage of these currents sets up what is known as electro-motive force, a very important need of the human body. The human is the only body that is insulated from the earth, (by leather, a non-conductor.) Therefore, the free passage of the natural currents is interfered with and the body accumulates an excess of positive electricity from the atmosphere, which it cannot readily pass off. A few moments barefoot in wet grass will correct the trouble. The feet should then be rubbed dry, shoes and stockings put on and a brisk walk and short run induced in the feet will "free" them half the day. After the run, rest a bit and then breakfast on whole wheat, or oats, milk, cream and fruit with a hot cup of Postum Cereal instead of coffee. Meat only once a day. This treatment coupled with good food and abandonment of coffee will heal many an invalid where drugs have failed. Leaving off coffee is easy when Postum Cereal is served, well prepared. It is a grain coffee par excellence and a real food.

There is but one genuine original Postum Cereal coffee, with a multitude of imitations offered as "just as good."

Industry and equalizing the differences in labor standards here and abroad, but it was not willing to contribute to the profits of a trust.

Mr. Platt (Conn.) who, with Mr. Allison is in charge of the bill, said this was "the most remarkable temper in a senator" he had ever witnessed. All that seemed necessary to get a duty lower was to present some newspaper clipping declaring that a trust existed. He did not know whether there was a trust or not, but he urged that the rate on fuses, which would immediately come under the general "basket clause" of 35 to 40 per cent, was a just one.

The vote on the Pettigrew amendment was yeas 24; nays 24, a tie, and the vice president declared the amendment lost. Messrs. Mantle, Pettigrew, Stewart and Teller, Silver Republicans, voted in the affirmative with the Democrats.

Paragraph 420 was changed, making hair, curled for beds, and hair drawn or cleaned, 10 per cent.

The paragraph on diamonds and other precious stones went over. Pearls in their natural state was changed to include "half pearls."

DOWN TO LEATHER.

This brought the senate to the leather paragraph. Hides and manufactured leather went over. All the paragraphs down to and including 448 were agreed to as reported except those on gloves, paintings and pencils of wood or paper, which went over.

The paragraph on plows and other agricultural implements, 20 per cent, brought on a brief contest. Mr. Vest and Mr. White criticized the committee's action. In this connection, Mr. Allison stated that the assertion of Mr. Vest during previous debates that the American farmers were selling goods abroad cheaper than at home had been disproven, to which statement Mr. Vest demurred, saying his position was amply upheld.

THE FREE LIST.

Unexpectedly the senate was brought to the free list, all of the customs features of the bill having been either considered or passed over.

Mr. Morgan (Ala.) was disinclined to go on with the free list until the passed items in the customs portions of the bill were acted on. Mr. Allison explained that amendments would be in order later, to the understanding of Mr. Morgan withdrew his objection.

The first paragraph was left blank as to the date when the exceptions from duty shall go into effect.

Acids and alkalies went over.

A new paragraph, 453-1-2, was agreed to, on motion of Mr. White (Cal.), placing anti-toxins on the free list.

Paragraph 459, relating to animals admitted free for breeding purposes, was changed, on motion of Mr. Chilton of Texas, to provide that the secretary of agriculture shall certify to the secretary of the treasury the pure breeds coming under the free list.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) gave notice of a further amendment that animals straying across the boundary may be brought back.

Mr. Allison proposed a new paragraph (524-1-2) admitting free of duty fence posts. It went over.

Mr. Vest moved a new paragraph making free of duty floor matting of straw, including what is commonly known as Chinese matting. It went over.

Vegetable ivory was added to the free list.

Mr. Vest moved to add iron ore to the free list. It went over, at Mr. Allison's request.

Mr. Stewart moved to add cyanide of potassium to the free list; postponed.

Paragraph 530, including tea, went over.

The following additional paragraphs of the free list went over:

Articles returned after being exported (479), bellows (474-1-2), coal scows of American vessels (534), coal tar, etc., (550), diamonds and other precious stones in the rough (525), emery ore (539), farina (542), fence posts (524-1-2), fish caught on the great lakes (535-1-2), floor matting (527-1-2), grass (544), hides (539), indigo (539), chloride of lime (578), manganese (534), ores (565), paintings and statuary (568-1-2), plaster rock (519), potash (519), regalia (522-1-2), seeds (529), skins (536-1-2), tea and tea plants (550), wearing apparel and personal effects of persons arriving in the United States (560), logs and timber (598).

With the foregoing exceptions and changes, the entire free list was agreed to as reported.

It was now 5 o'clock, and the bill was laid aside, the day's work having covered pages 132 to 139 inclusive.

After a brief executive session, the senate adjourned.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Washington, June 21.—Senator Allen today re-introduced his resolution of last congress declaring that a master's sale of the Union Pacific or Kansas Pacific railroad, without additional legislation, would not be binding on the government, and directing the committee on Pacific railroads to inquire what authority the executive department has in the premises.

COMMITTEE WOOD RATES.

Washington, June 21.—Following are the rates of wood which the finance committee has indicated a willingness to

grant: First class, 10 cents per pound; second class, 11 cents; third class, 12 cents; fourth class, 13 cents per pound. 8 cents; if worth less than 10 cents, 4 cents. These rates are not entirely satisfactory to the advocates of high wood tariffs but there is reason to believe that they will be accepted with but little if any protest. The rate is 1 cent less on both first and second class wood than that allowed in the house bill, but the provision made for third-class wood is so much more satisfactory that made by the house that they are inclined to congratulate themselves upon the result of their agitation and to leave the matter where these figures place it. It is now believed that a caucus on the wood subject will be unnecessary, on account of the prospect of a general acceptance of the committee's proposition.

DAYS' LIST OF NOMINATIONS.

Washington, June 21.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

State—John G. Foster of Vermont, to be consul general to Halifax, N. S.; William B. Dickey of Louisiana, to be consul at Calcutta, Peru.

Treasury—Joseph W. Ivey of Oregon, to be collector of customs for the district of Alaska.

Justice—Albert C. Thompson of Ohio, Alexander C. Brokin of Montana, and D. B. Cuthbertson of Texas to be the commissioners to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States, as provided for by act of congress approved June 4, 1897.

Navy—Commodore Edmund O. Matthews, to be rear admiral; Captain and Assistant Quartermaster R. S. Collins, to be major and Quartermaster United States marine corps; First Lieutenant Thomas C. Prince, to be captain and assistant quartermaster United States marine corps.

War—First Lieutenant Herbert D. Deakney, corps of engineers, to be a member of the California debris commission. List of cadets, graduates of the military academy, for appointments as additional second lieutenants in the army of the United States.

Postmasters: California—Wilfred W. Montague, San Francisco.

Colorado—Walter S. Clark, Aspen. Illinois—R. F. Boyd, Hillsboro; C. A. Murray, Waukegan; F. C. Davidson, Clinton; R. N. Chapman, Charleston. Iowa—C. V. Hoffman, Oskaloosa. Missouri—H. H. Mitchell, Clinton. South Dakota—C. P. Stillwell, Tyndall. Texas—Charles J. Lewis, Clarendon.

Washington, June 21.—The senate today confirmed the following nominations:

John G. Brady, of Sitka, Alaska, to be governor of Alaska; John U. Smith of Portland, Ore., and William J. Jones of Port Townsend, Wash., to be commissioners in and for the district of Alaska.

Frank W. Howbert, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Colorado.

Jacob E. Houtz, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Nebraska.

WILLIAM RECEIVES AWARD.

American Ambassador's Program Reads Like a Fable.

Berlin, Germany, June 18.—At the initial reception of the new United States ambassador, A. D. White, Emperor William wore a handsome uniform of the First Dragon guards. During the conversation, which lasted ten minutes, his majesty referred to Mr. White's former stay in Berlin, and spoke in complimentary terms of the great progress made by the United States since then, and of the growing intimate relations between the countries. Mr. White and his family at the end of the month will go to Hamburg to drink the waters and will return to Berlin by the Baltic for the summer.

Until he finds suitable appointments, Mr. White will stay at the Kaiserhof. His reception by the prince and other members of the royal family has been deferred until autumn.

Mr. Cramp, of the Philadelphia shipbuilding firm, is now in Germany, engaged in investigating the recent progress made here in shipbuilding.

THERE IS NOTHING SO GOOD.

There is nothing just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he may claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For Coughs, Colds, Consumption and for all affections of Throat, Chest and Lungs, there is nothing so good as Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottle free at Geo. Van Warden's Pharmacy, 228 N. Main st., and G. Gehring's drug store, northeast corner Topeka and Douglas avenues. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00.

COMING LOCAL EVENTS.

The W. C. T. U. will meet this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The annual election of directors will take place. Each member of the board is requested to be present. Clara G. Deane, secretary.

Officers and members of Forest City Legion No. 45, S. K. of A. O. U. W., will meet in the office of E. L. Spencer, corner of Douglas avenue and Market street. Business of importance to be attended to. Meeting will be held at 8 o'clock p. m. A. C. Crume, Com.

The hot days are upon us, when the inner man craves cooling draughts. To quench this demand Garfield Corps No. 49, W. R. C., have decided to fill that long-felt want and relieve that tired feeling by giving a social picnic on this afternoon and evening at the residence of Mrs. Shepherd, 1112 Carlos avenue, where "neat the shady trees there will be served ice cream, cake, lemonade, beef tea, etc. Come, eat, drink and be merry. All are respectfully invited to attend and partake.

Mrs. Henry Scott of Chicago and Mrs. Maria Hay, formerly of Chicago, were killed by a runaway at Dubuque, Iowa, yesterday.

Every Wife

feels an indescribable dread of the danger attendant upon the most critical period of her life. Becoming a mother should be a source of joy but the suffering and danger of the ordeal makes its anticipation one of misery.

Mother's Friend

a thoroughly tested remedy, gently prepares the system for this period, lessens the pain, and removes all danger. Its use insures a safe and happy termination of the dreaded event.

\$1.00 PER BOTTLE at All Drug Stores, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

Containing invaluable information of interest to all women, will be sent to any address upon application.

The Standard Register Co., Atlanta, Ga.

## FOR A PRECEDENT

TWO INSURANCE CASES ON STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Submitted to Judge Dale for Decision—Ruth Hart Brings Suit Against the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Maccabees on Two Benefit Certificates of \$3,000 Each—Will be Carried to a Court of Last Resort for a Precedent—Case of Suicide One Year Ago in Wichita.

Two important insurance cases have been submitted to Judge Dale on agreed statement of facts. Ruth Hart, for herself and as guardian of Everette L. Hart, brings suit against the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of the Maccabees, on two benefit certificates of \$3,000 each. The plaintiff brings her suit in the district court by Messrs. Amidon & Conly. The orders appear and answer by Messrs. Bentley & Hotal counsel of the order of Maccabees, and Hon. J. G. Johnson, the general counsel of the order. The defendants are fighting the case, and will carry them to the court of last resort. Each one of the policies stipulated that they shall be void in case the "insured" should die by his own hand within one year from the date of issuing the policies, whether sane or insane. Counsel for the defendants plead this stipulation and claim that the assured died by his own hand within the year, all of which is admitted by the plaintiff. This question has never been passed on by the supreme court of Kansas. The present litigation will no doubt secure a ruling on this point. It will be remembered that Ozzie E. Hart of Grant township shot and killed himself after shooting and killing his wife, at 256 North Main street, in this city, on June 21 last year. A full account of this matter was published in the Eagle at the time. Hart became jealous of his wife, and one Pitt, who soon after left the country for other parts. The shooting occurred on Sunday afternoon. It was all done almost instantaneously. The tragedy startled the town. Two shots killed both Hart and his wife. Hart had taken out the mutual insurance and joined the Maccabees and Modern Woodmen of America only a few days prior to the killing. Counsel in the cases after considerable preparation of the evidence agreed upon the facts, and signed a stipulation to this effect. On this agreed statement of facts the cases were submitted to the court.

On Monday next Judge Dale will hear oral arguments from the lawyers. Counsel will also submit to the court full and careful briefs covering the law points.

Mrs. Hart, the mother of Ozzie E. Hart, was the beneficiary in the benefit certificate against the Modern Woodmen, and the minor son of Ozzie E. Hart, Everett L. Hart, is the beneficiary in the case against the Maccabees.

These cases are being tried for a precedent in Kansas, and are of more than usual interest to the members of these orders.

Ozzie E. Hart grew to manhood in Sedgewick county, in Grant township. He married Ida Ash, the daughter of a reputable farmer in Grant township. He joined the orders named in Sedgewick, and he and his wife left a large circle of friends and acquaintances in the northwestern portion of the state.

The plaintiff claim that when he took the life Hart was insane and not responsible for his acts; that insanity is a disease, the same as a fever or any other ailment, and therefore the fraternal order, issuing the benefit certificates, must pay. This position is strenuously opposed by the counsel for the defense, insisting that the policies are broad enough to prevent any recovery on the certificates.

DID YOU EVER.

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for indigestion, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizziness, Spelling, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and \$1.00 at Geo. Van Warden's Pharmacy, 228 N. Main st., and G. Gehring's drug store, northeast corner Topeka and Douglas avenues.

WAS IT AN AEROLITE?

(Continued from Fifth Page.)

detonating meteor. This is the kind we saw last night. There are no doubt millions and millions of these unseen travelers in space, but when one passes into the earth's atmosphere it is soon heated to incandescence. They are of all sizes, from hundreds of feet in diameter down to a fraction of an inch. And from that size down to the most impalpable dust they are called shooting stars. But whenever they are of smaller size than the great fireballs, they are called meteors. They appear much larger. These meteors travel much faster than their terrestrial namesakes, twenty to thirty-five miles per second. Detonating meteors are of at least yearly occurrence. The one known as the Tennessee meteor of August 2, 1890" was seen about 10 o'clock at night as a magnificent ball of fire about the size of the full moon, and a few minutes after its disappearance there was heard throughout several counties of Kentucky and Tennessee a tremendous explosion like the sound of distant cannon. The meteor was seen from Charleston to St. Louis and from New Orleans to Pittsburgh. From a computation of a large number of observations it was found that when first seen the meteor had an elevation above the earth of eighty-two miles and that it exploded at an elevation of twenty-eight miles. The length of its trail was 100 miles and its time of flight eight seconds, giving it a velocity of thirty miles a second.

Detonating meteors are small bodies of considerable density which revolve around the sun in orbits and which are generally ellipses of considerable eccentricity, perhaps sometimes even parabolic. The noise which succeeds their flight is probably in a great part due to the collapse of the rarefied air in the vacuum left behind the advancing body. As a mere matter of statistics, it may be of interesting to know that the average number of meteors that traverse the earth's atmosphere daily has been carefully computed to be over eight millions. Many of these would be in-

ble because of the sun or clouds. The detonating meteor seen Sunday night at 10:40 was followed in four minutes by the detonation, which lasted forty-five seconds. As sound travels at the rate of 1130 feet per second and the time required for it to reach here was about fifty miles above the earth. It moved a little east of southeast, a little west or northwest. These bodies range in density from metallic iron to earthy bodies having but feeble cohesion, which are dissipated into fine dust by the heat of collision with our atmosphere. No sound accompanies their passage for they are so high that it requires several minutes for the sound to reach the earth.

Officer James Wolcott was on the corner of Seneca and Chicago avenues when I saw the meteor approaching swiftly. The first thought that came to my mind was about an air ship, and as it rushed on I could not resist dodging. It looked to me about the size of a coupling pin, and I thought it would strike the Martinson block and brace myself for the result; but it went on and later I heard the explosion, which lasted some time. As it passed I could feel a heat wave go with it.

Mr. John Basley, who lives south of Goddard, stated that the meteor had passed very close to his house, to all appearances. He heard the noise and said that the light was blinding, and a hot wave seemed to pass by shortly after. Stock were terrified and rushed about aimlessly.

Dr. Johnson, the weather observer, said "I was sitting here at my desk writing, when a bright flash of light filled the room. It was gone in an instant and very bright. I glanced at the clock and noted the time. Just four minutes after the flash of light the heavy crash of the explosion came, and I noted the time again. This noise, which sounded like heavy cannonading, lasted just forty-five seconds, and was of sufficient volume to make the Sedgewick block tremble very perceptibly. The light was of the character of an arc street lamp but nearly equal in brightness to the sun."

The difference of opinion among those who witnessed the phenomenon was a study in fire, and not red fire, either. One man was sure it was about to strike him, as it made directly for him. To him it was as large as a house and of a greenish yellow tint. A young lady said that it was as big as a wash tub, yellow in color and about ten miles high. Others had it green, blue and almost any other color, and as to size it was equally varying. One man near the Coleman Chambers grocery on the West Side was knocked down by what he termed an electric shock.

Chas. Payne, the animal dealer, had the misfortune to lose one of his elk, which, being frightened by the unusual appearance, rushed against the fence about the enclosure where they are kept with such force that the concussion caused its death. This happens occasionally to the deer in the next pen by a stranger coming suddenly up to the enclosure. The elk do not usually care for this, but, strange to relate, no deer injured themselves.

GARVEY-NEWCOMB WEDDING.

Two Popular Young People Begin Life.

Wednesday morning last at 10 o'clock the Newcomb residence, 431 North Waco avenue, was the scene of a bright and beautiful wedding. Mr. Charles C. Garvey, the successful agent of the Santa Fe railroad, was married to Miss Elizabeth May Newcomb, one of Wichita's most popular and beautiful daughters.

The Rev. John F. Von Herlich, rector of St. John's Episcopal church, performed the impressive ceremony. The spacious rooms were beautifully decorated with ferns, roses, sweet peas and other fragrant flowers tastefully arranged by Rose, the florist. The bride party entered the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's grand wedding march, played by Mrs. Vern Frazier. The bride was dressed in an elegant and becoming traveling suit of brown cloth, tailor made, with red and red, carried a large bouquet of bride's roses.

Miss Lettie Newcomb acted as maid of honor. Only the immediate family and connections were present, which included Mrs. Garvey and Miss Garvey of Topeka, mother and sister of the groom. The presents were numerous and beautiful. Mr. and Mrs. Garvey will make their future home in Chicago, where Mr. Garvey holds a responsible and lucrative position with the Santa Fe railroad. In the going away of Mrs. Garvey Wichita will lose one of its most attractive and accomplished daughters, but she will carry with her the good wishes and friendship of a host of friends in this city. Quite a number of friends were at the train to see them off and they started amid a bewitching shower of rice and flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. Garvey will take quite an extensive tour before settling down in their new home in the city of Chicago.

ASHES THE KERR MEN.

C. H. Kerr Asks the Court to Compel the Payment of a Beneficiary.

In Justice Enoch's court yesterday a peculiar case was being heard. It was one in which the local Order of Red men was the defendant and C. H. Kerr the plaintiff. Mr. Kerr asked that the order, of which he claimed to be a member, be compelled to pay to him a beneficiary fund on account of physical disability.

On the other hand, the order held as their defense that Mr. Kerr was not a member in good standing and hence was not entitled to the benefits of the order, which is extended to those who attend regularly and pay up their dues. The case involves the question of what constitutes the falling from grace, so to speak, in the order, and is not an easy one for any one or more persons to decide out of the order. It was argued pro and con, but the result could not be ascertained last night.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE GRAND ORATORIO OF ELIJAH.

Waldemar Von Dahlen, the famous tenor, who conducted the musical festival in Cincinnati and was soloist in New York with the Damrosch Oratorio society, will sing the grand oratorio of "Elijah" June 30 and 31. Miss Edna Park will sing the widow's part and two or three solos. These two great singers will be a rare treat in themselves, to say nothing of the grand array of home talent which will include most of the well-known singers of Wichita. The half price on the railroads from all places within a radius of one hundred miles will bring a large number of people from distant places to hear the first fall grand oratorio ever given in this city. The first night sale at the auditorium are now on sale at Hitting Bros. 126 East Douglas avenue.

The insurance losses paid by Messrs. Hewitt and Wheeler on the half interest amounted to \$4,000 with six total losses.

## SOMETHING NEW

Large packages of the world's best chains for a nickel. Still greater economy in a pound package. All grocers. Made only by THE S. M. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.



... ALLEN F. HUNT SAYS

The Ariel he bought of us is the finest running wheel he ever rode on. We have a few of them on hand, and they must be sold in the next few days. Strictly high grade wheels are now selling at wholesale prices, as we do not want to carry them over this season. They are such wheels as the

BARNES, STEARNS, ARIEL.

Medium priced wheels, such as other dealers sell for \$50.00 to \$75.00 we are selling from \$30.00 to \$45.00. NOW is the time to buy a wheel cheap from us, as we must reduce our stock—but for CASH only.

MEAD CYCLE CO. 209 N. MAIN ST.

A. J. MUSSELMAN, Manager.

4th of July

.....Is Coming

Societies and organizations wanting a Fine Poster with Flags, Cannons and Eagles

A Patriotic Flaming Poster

Can get them at

The Eagle Office.

BIKE RACE WITH TRAPEZE WORK.

Chas. Ferguson Leaves Wichita But Not for That Experience.

Chas. J. Ferguson, who has been in the lithograph work in Wichita for five years leaves this morning for St. Louis. He and Clarence Johnson had a bicycle race in Griswold park that included a compound back spring and header whirl somersault and a heavy loss of shin splinters, but that is not the reason that Mr. Ferguson is quitting Wichita. He has acquired a proficiency in his work that will make him successful in broader fields.

Card of Thanks.